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TERMS:

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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1836.	[Sun]	[Sun]	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday, 6 35 57	6 35 57	6 35 57	For March, 1836.
2 Saturday, 6 15 59	6 15 59	6 15 59	d. n. m.
3 Sunday, 6 06 0	6 06 0	6 06 0	Full 3 4 36 morn.
4 Monday, 5 56 1	5 56 1	5 56 1	Last 10 4 11 morn.
5 Tuesday, 5 56 2	5 56 2	5 56 2	New 17 3 44 morn.
6 Wednesday, 5 56 3	5 56 3	5 56 3	First 25 3 8 morn.
7 Thursday, 5 56 4	5 56 4	5 56 4	

United States Pensioners.—The following statement, showing the number of persons now on the Pension Rolls of the different States and Territories, is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

Total number of invalid pensioners,	3,893
do do under the act of March, 1818,	9,707
do do do of June, 1832,	26,637
do do do of May, 1835,	766

Total number, 41,003

Number of persons added to the Pension Rolls of the different States and Territories, from the 20th of October, 1834, to the 20th, October, 1835:

Under the act of granting pensions to invalids, &c.	51
do do do of June, 1835,	632

730

Abstract from the several pension agents' reports, showing the number of pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge, since the last report:

Invalid pensioners,	37
Under act of 1818,	423
do do 1832,	1,301

Total number, 1,824

During the current year, warrants in favor of pension agents have been drawn to the amount of \$1,565,911 50.

For invalid pensioners, \$107,380 00

For pensioners under the act March 1818, May 1832, & March 1835, 396,814 00

For paying warrants under act 1832, 1,291,055 50

do do under act 1835, 77,032 00

\$1,865,911 50

The sum for the current year is not equal to the expenditure. The agents had balances in their hands at the commencement of the year, to the amount of \$1,389,430 57.

Up to the present time, \$33,000,000 have been drawn from the Treasury, on account of pensions, part of which is still in the hands of the agents for paying pensioners.—*Salem Reporter.*

Agricultural Convention in Virginia.—

An adjourned Meeting of the Agricultural Convention, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 13th, at seven o'clock in the evening, a numerous company assembled—composed of the delegates from the Agricultural Societies of Albemarle and Frederickburg, and from some counties represented therein, where there were no Societies, together with a large number of the friends of Agriculture, from various parts of the State, who assembled to be considered members of the Convention, amounting, in the whole, to about two hundred persons. A very interesting address was delivered by Col. James R. Orange, as chairman of the Meeting.

This was followed by the reading a Memorial to the Legislature, which was unanimously adopted, wherein the three following Plans were submitted to the Legislature, as calculated, in an eminent degree, to promote the great Agricultural Interests of Virginia. First, the establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture, at the University of Virginia, connected with a small Experimental Farm, to be cultivated by the Professor, a portion of whom—equal to one for each Senatorial District—to be selected by the entire delegation of the same, in both branches of the Legislature, from among their moral and intelligent youths within their respective Districts as are unable to educate themselves. Second, the appointment of a Board of Agriculture, consisting of one Practiced Agriculturist from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to meet annually in Richmond, on the same day with the Legislature;—to receive the same per diem pay;—to sit only a week or two, and report, before adjournment, to the Legislature, on all such matters as they may deem worthy of legislative action. A third plan is, to employ a competent person, with a salary sufficient to defray all necessary expenses, for two years, to make an agricultural survey, or minute examination of all the best cultivated parts of the U. States, and to report to the Legislature in regard to them, every improvement, in all the different branches of Husbandry, which have been introduced into the States so examined; as well as a minute description of the most approved agricultural machines and implements,—so as to guard the public against the numerous and continual impositions practised on them in this respect.—*Richmond Whig.*

"Glorification."—All the harps are strung to sing the praises of the Hero for the final adjustment with France. Such strains—such Hosannas—such Hallelujahs—never have been heard since the days of declining Rome, when every "scoundrel Emperor" was placed among the demigods in his lifetime! Every bit of merit is claimed for the General! Even Mr. Rives is pre-empted; that the Lion may reap the undivided glory! We were prepared to hear wonderful peals from all the organs, but we are overwhelmed with the thundering diapason. Well gentlemen—harp away! Only please to remember, that Gen. Jackson caused all the difficulty by his bullying message of December, 1834, and has only surmounted the difficulty created by himself, by eventually taking back what he said. If there be glory in this, let it be heaped on him by the shovel full. But you shall not outbrag us in the joy we feel, and sincerely feel, at the termination of difficulties. We rather suspect that much of yours is feigned; that it is assumed in order to furnish the occasion for offering incense to power. Ours is unalloyed and perfect—that there is to be no war with France, as there never was the least pretext for it—that the two countries are to continue united in the bonds of amity and the sympathy of liberty—above all, that the attention of the American people is not to be diverted, by a foreign war, from observing the rapid strides their Government is taking to despotism. Unhappily and thankfully do we rejoice to the extent indeed, that we are willing to hear Gen. Jackson praised in the loudest notes to which servility can raise its obsequious voice.—*Richmond Whig.*

One half the battle won.—From the following, which we take from the Winchester Virginian, a thorough going Van Buren paper, it appears the candidates have already abandoned all hope of electing one of the nominees of the Baltimore humbug. This is an important victory achieved by the people. It is not only that Col. Johnson shall be excluded from the Vice Presidency, but the great arrangement made at Baltimore will be thus broken up, the principle of caucus nominations will be weakened, and it only requires activity and vigilance on the part of the people to effect its entire overthrow.—*Kearville Register.*

The flag thus hoisted is the one which shall have our feeble support—though, we confess, great as is our respect for Judge Smith, and strong as our confidence in his political integrity, we are not without our fears that his nomination may tend to the elevation to the vice presidency of an individual to whom we are utterly and irreconcilably opposed.

Judge White.—Since we have known any thing of political matters, we have never seen a party grow so rapidly and march forward with such confidence of victory, as does the party that moves under the White banner at this time. Witness the numerous and unanimously attended meetings which are every where taking place in this State, to promote his success. Our columns, today, are literally crowded with evidences of the interest which the people are taking in the pending contest between Power, on the one hand, and the violated rights of Freedom on the other. The cause is worthy of the zeal, talents and energy of every citizen who wishes to transmit the Institutions of his country, in their pristine vigor, their unimpaired beauty, to posterity. It is the cause of the Constitution against Caucuses—of patriotism against power—of principle against party. Again, we say to our friends—*Go ahead!*—*Raleigh Register.*

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19.

Destruction of the Methodist Book and Printing Establishment.—Early yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the very extensive five story brick building known as the Methodist Book Concern. Very soon, from the combustibility of the contents—an immense quantity of printed sheets, books, tracts, and paper,—and the absolute impossibility to procure water—all the hydrants being frozen—the flames obtained such mastery as to render every effort to save either building or contents unavailing. The vast pile, extending probably 150 feet on Mulberry street, and running back, including a large four story building in the rear, about 100 feet, was speedily wrapped in a sheet of intense flame, which as parts of the roof and floor fell in, shot up in furious bursts, scattering far and wide large burning fragments of paper. We learn that the books nearly all remain in the safe, and there is a probability of their being saved. About 200 persons were employed in the building.

Loss about \$250,000—insured for about half, from which \$50,000 may possibly be realized—as much of the insurance is in insolvent offices.

Nothing was saved from the Depository—about six cart loads from the store.—*American.*

Iron Safes.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The account books and valuable papers belonging to the Methodist Book Concern, were last night dug out of the 'safe,' unimpaired by the fire which had surrounded it for hours."

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, January 28, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. Swift presented a petition from citizens of Vermont, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun moved that the petition be not received; but the motion was laid on the table for the present.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of War, enclosing a report in reply to the resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. White, relative to the employment of Benjamin F. Curry; which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Conner, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to change the organization of the General Post-Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof. [This bill, we believe, the same as that presented for the same purpose at the last session—it is very long, and therefore we will wait until it passes Congress, before we give it a place in our columns.]

Mr. Adams' resolution again coming up—Mr. Hardin spoke at length, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams). Mr. Evans followed on the same side, at great length.

Friday, January 29.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams' resolution again coming up, Mr. Bryant, of N. C., commenced a speech on the subject, which he continued until one o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to go into the consideration of the orders of the day.

Mr. Wise moved that the orders of the day be postponed, in order to continue the discussion of the resolution; but the question being taken on his motion, it failed: Yeas 48, Nays 156. [The anti-slavery papers are alarmed at the extraordinary disclosures which have already been made on this subject—and are afraid least the whole truth should be brought to light and they be held up to the country in their true color; so they go for giving it the go-by.]

After the transaction of some private business, the House adjourned.

Monday, February 1.

Nothing of interest acted on by either House this day.

Tuesday, February 2.

Mr. Southard presented a petition from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for Vermont and parts of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun moved the preliminary question on the reception of the petition; but his motion was laid on the table.

The rest of the day was spent in discussing Mr. Benton's resolutions on the surplus revenue.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harper, of Pennsylvania, presented an abolition petition from 365 females of the city and county of Philadelphia; which he moved to be received.

Mr. Hammond objected to its reception, and moved to lay the preliminary motion on the table; which was agreed to.

The speaker laid before the House some additional testimony in relation to the contested election in the Mountain District, in North Carolina; referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House took up one of the general Appropriation Bills, commonly called the House Contingent Bill. There were two motions pending in relation to this bill: one, by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, to recommit the bill to a Committee of the Whole, and the other, by Mr. Underwood, to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to adopt some uniform regulation relating to the pay and mileage of members of Congress.

After debate on these motions and the measures contained therein, without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 3.

SENATE.—The bill to repeal the first and second sections of the "Act to limit the term of certain officers therein named," (to curtail the term of Executive patronages—Mr. Calhoun's bill) was read a third time, and passed—Yeas 23, Nays 20.

Administration men all voting against it. The point resolution authorizing experiments at the Mint, to test the practicality of counterfeiting the Gold and Silver Coin of the United States, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Benton's resolutions were again taken up; when Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate at length, but gave way, without having concluded, to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some private business, the bill from the Senate, to repeal the first and second sections of the "Act to limit the term of certain officers therein named," &c. was taken up for the purpose of referring it to a Committee. Motions were made to send it to the Committee on the Judiciary, and to a Select Committee. A long discussion followed these motions; and, without taking the vote on either of them, the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the President's Message relating to the Abolitionists was referred, made a long Report on the subject, accompanied by a bill; which were read, and ordered to a second reading. [We have already mentioned the character of this Report in our paper, but shall insert it in full at an early day.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise rose, he said, to inquire of the Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, whether they would soon report upon that part of the President's Message relating to the Abolitionists.

Mr. Conner replied that the subject was under advisement in the committee, and would be reported upon whenever a majority of the committee were prepared to do so, perhaps at an early day, and perhaps a little later.

The House again took up the partial Appropriation Bill, called the House Contingent Bill; and, after some debate, and ineffectual motions to amend, the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Rencher asked and obtained leave of the House to offer the following resolution,—which was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to consist of one member from each of the States:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what, alteration is necessary to be made relative to the pay and mileage of Members of Congress, whether any, and what, legislation is necessary to limit and curtail the contingent expenses of this House.

[In pursuance of this resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said Committee: Messrs. Rencher, of North Carolina; Telfair, of Virginia; Bean, of N. Hampshire; Grennell, of Massachusetts; Toucey, of Connecticut; Pearce, of Rhode Island; Allen, of Vermont; Wm. K. Fuller, of New York; Dickerson, of New Jersey; Hester, of Pennsylvania; Milligan, of Maryland; Hopkins, of Virginia; Manning, of South Carolina; Glascock, of Georgia; Underwood, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Tennessee; Whittey, of Ohio; Ripley, of Louisiana; Kinard, of Indiana; Reynolds, of Illinois; Dickson, of Mississippi; Lyon, of Alabama; Harrison, of Missouri.]

Friday, February 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred so much of the President's Special Message as related to Fortifications, reported a Bill making appropriations for that object, which was read.

A Bill to authorize the relinquishment of the 19th section of public lands reserved for the use of schools, and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof, was considered and finally ordered to a third reading.

A Bill from the House, to extend the Charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, was taken up, and agreed to.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted this day. The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, February 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether the Mint of the United States is regularly and amply supplied with billion and foreign coins, for the gold coinage; and if not, that he communicate his opinion to the Senate on the measures proper to be adopted to ensure such supply in future.

The resolution of Mr. Benton, in relation to the surplus revenue, was again taken up; after debate on which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pinckney asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the memorials which have been ordered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine (Mr. Jarvis) with the amendment thereto proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise), and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of Slavery in any of the States of the Confederacy; and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union, assigning such reasons for these conclusions, as in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquility among the various sections of the Union.

Objections being made, Mr. Pinckney moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of enabling him to offer the resolution.

On this motion Mr. Brown asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question on the suspension of the rules, was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas 135, Nays 65.

So the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to.

Mr. Pinckney said he would trouble the House with but a few remarks. He had offered the resolution before the House with the most temperate reflection, and with the firm conviction that it was the best course to be pursued. He was well aware of the responsibility which he incurred, but he did so cheerfully and readily. He had done so for the good of his constituents, for the welfare of the State he represented, and for the interests of the South; and he was not afraid or ashamed to own that he had done so for the safety and preservation of the Union. But because he had taken that course, he had been bitterly assailed by a party of the city, (The Telegraph) before he had an opportunity to explain his motives; but once for all, he would say, that he was not to be driven from his purpose by newspaper assaults. He had no fear of its producing any effect among his constituents; he was too well known by the people of South Carolina to fear any such assaults. He had offered the resolution because he was anxious to have that delicate matter adjusted, and he thought that course best for the South, and best for the Union. He did plead guilty of endeavoring to pursue a course which was likely to produce harmony on that exciting subject; not by avoiding the resolution of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis), or that of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise), or any other resolution or motion; and all who knew him, either in the House or elsewhere, knew that he was utterly incapable of avoiding any question on which he might be called to act; but he did desire to produce harmonious united action, by taking higher grounds than had yet been taken. He desired to produce a direct vote and practical result upon the subject. Was it treason to the Southern States that the House should say, by a solemn and temperate vote, that Congress had no constitutional authority to act on the subject of slavery? Was it treason to the country to say that it would not act on that subject in the District of Columbia? Was it treason to put down that great excitement existing in the country? If it was treason to the South, his constituents must judge him. If it was treason to the Union, the American People must judge him. But whether it be treason or not, in the opinion of a certain individual, he had the concurrence of a large number of members from the Southern States. Several had told him that they wished the subject disposed of in that way, and he had reason to believe that the resolution would be sustained by almost the unanimous Southern vote. Mr. P. felt that he ought to ask pardon for speaking in the manner he had; it was painful for him to speak thus of himself, but he could not, with justice to his character and motives, do less. He wished his constituents to understand him, and he wished them to understand him distinctly, so that they might judge him correctly. He had three subjects in view in offering that resolution. The first was, if possible, to arrest discussion of the question of slavery on that floor, and throughout the country; because he believed it useless, worse than useless. The second was to bring the whole matter to a practical result, satisfactory to the South, and calculated to harmonize the Union. The third and great object was to put down fanaticism and produce harmony and tranquility; and for that reason he had comprised the States in his resolution as well as the District of Columbia. The course he had pursued was similar to that pursued in 1780, which he believed had received the unanimous sanction of the Southern Delegation at that time. Thus far they had been contending about the right of petition on the subject; wasting and dissipating their strength upon mere abstraction, to the extreme excitement of the South, and danger to the Union. His object now was to get a direct vote upon the whole subject. The Abolitionists aim at universal emancipation, and Congress ought to cut off their hopes at once. They should be told that it had no constitutional authority over slavery in the States, and satisfy them that they can have no hope in future. He would show them that there was no hope of effecting their object, and you put an end to agitation at once. He believed that vote would check fanaticism, and have a good effect in the non-slaveholding States. If the House adopted the resolution, he believed it would be sustained by every honest, patriotic man in the non-slaveholding States. In those States, the fanatics were on one side, and the great body of the people on the other. He would allow them to fight their battles in their own way, and he firmly and conscientiously believed that they would succeed in putting down the spirit of agitation. He hoped he was distinctly understood by friends, and by foes, if he had any. He went for the suppression of abolition; he went for the just rights of the slaveholding States, without impairing the rights of any other portion of the Union. He firmly and conscientiously believed that if the resolution was adopted, accompanied by a calm argumentative report, it would go far to produce those blessed results; and if he could be the instrument of producing those results, he would be willing to incur any responsibility which might fall upon him.

Mr. Hammond said it was extremely unpleasant at all times to see gentlemen, coming from the same section of country, and members of the same delegation, so utterly opposed to each other as his colleague and himself.

[Mr. Pinckney begged to explain, and to correct the misapprehension under which his colleague labored. They did not differ, radically or essentially upon principles. In feeling, motives, and principles, he entirely and cordially concurred with his colleague. They only differed as to the mode of proceeding. Mr. P. preferred his, as was natural in the first place; and secondly, because he thought it went farther than any other, and covered the whole ground.]

Mr. Hammond considered their difference as to the mode of proceeding, a vital and essential difference, involving the deepest and most important principles. He should say nothing with regard to his colleague's principles; that was not the place to impeach them.

What the gentleman had said in reference to an article in a certain print in this city, Mr. H. begged leave to say, that so far as he was concerned, he had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing of it till he saw it in the paper. This he would say—that, as far as his recollection went in reference to that article, he believed the paper had neither calumniated the gentleman nor done injustice to him. It was well known that the very motion now introduced, was one that the whole northern party would have been glad, at any moment during the present session, to have adopted. Should a Southern man, then, a representative from the State of South Carolina, come there with a resolution, granting peace, or asking peace, from the Abolitionists of the North, upon the very terms that any abolitionist, in the House or out of it, would have been glad to give at any moment if they had condescended to have accepted it?

Why should they want a vote of that House declaring that they had no power over the subject, in the States? Who ever anticipated it? Why, was that gentlemen so grossly ignorant as not to know that Arthur Tappan himself had over and over again denied that Congress had any power over that subject in the States. There was not a man from beyond the northern line, that had a doubt upon that subject; and were they to invite an attack upon the South upon that ground? But he would leave the gentleman and his constituents to reconcile themselves on this subject. Mr. H. would himself laugh to scorn, would contemn and despise, any settlement of the question by that House. It was a question of arms, to be settled by blood, when it came there. The gentleman's profession of love and veneration for the Union was a profession he always respected, come from whatever quarter it might. Mr. H. loved the Union, but he would never sacrifice his rights upon its altar. The gentleman wished, it seemed, to make a report.

[Mr. Pinckney explained. He had no materials for such a report; he had never contemplated such a report; and it was his intention to propose that it should be deputed to hands from a different section of the country than that from which he came.]

Mr. Hammond said he wished, then, the gentleman had left the whole matter to some member from a different section of the country; but now he had introduced it. Mr. H. hoped it would be left entirely to him. But what necessity was there for any report? Had not every thing been said on the subject that could be said? The only way to meet the question was to reject the petitions. Any thing short of this would be only calculated to excite the fanatics of the North, and a report of that House would stimulate them to new exertions.

Mr. H. adverted to the report of 1780, and said it was at that time a mere speculative question, but he entered his solemn protest against a similar course at the present day. Whatever might be the report of the House, it would act as the entering wedge for future legislation, and would be a means to encourage the fanatics to renewed attempts to enslave the peace of the South.

Mr. Boyd then demanded the previous question. The demand for the previous question was seconded by the House, yeas 102, nays 86, and on the question, "Shall the main question now be put?" Mr. Granger asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. McCarty asked for the reading of the resolution; which was then read.

Mr. Wise inquired if there were any instructions to the Select Committee to report?

The Chair called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Wise. I appeal to the House. I say before any member is compelled to vote, he has a right to understand what it is he has to vote about? Mr. W. said he merely wished to inquire what was the character of the resolution, and the Chair said he had no right to make the inquiry? He would then ask the House what was the character, the object, and the intention of the resolution, before he would give his vote, yes or nay? If they were called upon to vote blindly there, then order! order! in the sense of the Chair, would be reason, and paramount law? Mr. W. wished to know whether the resolution instructed the select Committee to report a resolution declaring that Congress has not the power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. If the resolution did not so instruct the committee, Mr. W. was against it *facto* *relo*. If it had this principle in it, he might vote for it, though